

sculpturing, which, when further studied, may form a subsequent note for THE NAUTILUS.

NEW VARIETIES OF *CREPIDULA RUGOSA* NUTT. FOUND ON NATICA AND
ON NORRISIA.

BY MRS. M. BURTON WILLIAMSON.

In the July number of THE NAUTILUS, Dr. Wm. H. Dall describes a variety of *Crepidula nivea* C. B. Adams, from San Pedro, California, and this reminds me of a variety found upon Natica that has not, to my knowledge, been described.

When I began collecting shells in San Pedro Bay some years ago, I found a specimen of this variety and it was for years a puzzle to me. Although only a dead, white shell, it would not classify with specimens in any tray of *Crepidulæ*. It did not look like an aberrant form, so I was loth to label it as such. It was a white, porcellanous specimen, shaped like some *Crepidula rugosa*, but much more pellucid-looking, but differed from *Crepidula excavata* Brod., in being thicker and in not having either the remote apex or the oblique growth of that form. It was also larger in size than any *Crepidula excavata* I had seen. Some seven or eight years after finding this dead specimen, two live ones, excepting that the animal had recently been removed, were found in the bay. I immediately recognized the white, granular form, and these specimens were maculated with chestnut-colored spots, and as would be expected, these live forms were thinner and more pellucid. I afterward found this puzzling variety *in situ* on a piece of Natica, *Lunatia Lewisii*.

If a specimen varies from the type sufficiently to be detected, dead or alive, it merits a varietal name, and for my own convenience I have labeled it on my cards. For the convenience of other students this white porcellanous shell with its brown spots might be labeled *Crepidula rugosa* Nutt. var. *naticarum*.

There is another variety of *Crepidula rugosa* Nutt. found on *Norrisia norrisii* Sby. This *Norrisia* is a smooth, reddish-brown turban shell, whose habitat appears to be on kelp. The *Crepidulæ* found on these shells are of a light magenta-pink in the interior. These slipper shells are usually much flatter than typical *C. rugosa*,

and the form of the septum or deck also varies. Besides variation in color and form the *Norrisia* specimens are more porcellaneous than *Crepidula rugosa* (but not so much so as the form found on *Lunatia*), and the texture does not run into layers as in the typical *C. rugosa*. Some years ago this form was often distributed by collectors and labeled *Crepidula adunca* Sby. In notes on the mollusks of the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., and Todos Santos Bay, Lower California, by Charles R. Orcutt, he lists *Crepidula adunca* Sby. as "not rare on *Norrisia norrisii*." While some of the forms found upon *Norrisia* have the remote apex of *C. adunca*, I have never seen one with the "short, deeply sunk and slanting deck, and a hole above it passing up the spire," as described by Philip P. Carpenter in his catalogue of Mazatlan Mollusca in his note on the *adunca* form. Then again, *C. adunca* is found upon smaller univalves where the base for it is much contracted; for instance, I have seen it *in situ* on *Drillia penicillata* Cpr., and as one would infer, the shell has its sides closer together than the form found upon *Norrisia*. For the *Norrisia* form I would suggest *Crepidula rugosa* Nutt., variety *norrisiarum*.

A NEW SPECIES OF LYMNÆA FROM OHIO, WITH NOTES ON LYMNÆA
PARVA LEA.

FRANK COLLINS BAKER.

Lymnæa sterkii n. sp.

Shell small, elongated, turreted, rather thin; color light yellowish-horn; surface dull to shining, marked by distinct, raised, crowded, growth lines, without spiral lines; protoconch very small, rounded, smooth, wine-colored; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, very convex, the last distinctly shouldered; spire narrow, rather acute, turreted, a trifle longer than the aperture; sutures very deeply impressed; aperture ovate, almost continuous in some specimens; peristome thin, acute; columella almost straight, without a plait but with a faint thickening; inner lip reflected to form a broad, flat callus which is appressed to the parietal wall and projects widely over the umbilical region; umbilicus rather wide and deep.

Length 7.75; width 3.50; aperture length 3.50; width 1.75 mm.